

BOSTON RECORDER

And Religious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS. . . No. 127, WASHINGTON-STREET, OPPOSITE WATER-STREET, BOSTON, MASS. . . W. A. PARKER, Printer.

NO. 52...VOL. XIV.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1829.

TERMS. For a single copy, \$3 a year—or \$2.50 in advance. To Agents or Companies, 6 copies for \$12.50 in advance.

RELIGIOUS.

UNITED IN PRAYER.

The following Circular, which originated in a Society of Young Men in one of the principal towns of New-England, has been sent us for publication. We invite for it the prayerful consideration of all to whom it is addressed.

To Christians, of all denominations, throughout the United States, who love to "pray for the peace of Jerusalem."

BELOVED BRETHREN,

When we reflect upon the great mercies and privileges, by which, in the Providence of God, we, as a nation, are distinguished;—when we consider our unrivalled form of Government, our Institutions, and our Laws;—when we remember with what perfect freedom and security we sit down, each under his own vine and fig-tree, having none to molest or make us afraid,—that we have the word and ordinances of God, in all their purity, and the wonderful provisions of his grace, set before us,—and that we are permitted always to worship Him according to the dictates of our own consciences;—the question, it would seem, must naturally arise in every tender heart,—"What have we rendered to the Lord for all his benefits towards us?" And when we turn from such a survey of our own happy lot, to that of the vast multitudes in the world, who are wholly destitute of these inestimable blessings; who can suppress the inquiry—Why are we thus favored? Verily, "God hath not dealt so with any nation; and as for his judgments, they have not known them." Is it because we are better, holier, or more deserving of the favor of heaven, than any other nation? God forbid that we should be guilty of the arrogance of such a thought! Who is it, then, that maketh us to differ? And why this broad and high distinction, not only above every nation now existing, but above all the people that have ever found a dwelling on the face of the earth? Surely, every Christian heart will acknowledge, that this is only of the mercy of our God, and because "He hath been our help and our shield."

Christian Brethren, there is resting on this country a weight of obligation, such as never rested on any other people; there is attached to us a responsibility, such as the Christians of no other nation—no other age—will have to answer for. And it certainly becomes us, with solemnity and earnestness to ask, "Lord, what wilt thou have us to do?" Let us examine well ourselves and our circumstances, and see if the Providence of God will not furnish us with an answer to this question.—We believe there has long been, and still is, a lamentable deficiency of Christian feeling and of prayer, in relation to the public concerns of our nation, our Rulers, and our Young Men. Call to mind the public prayers, which have been offered in the Sanctuary, and examine yourselves respecting your own private devotions. Is it not a fact, in view of which we ought to blush, and humble ourselves before God, that we seldom pray, that our wise men may be endowed with true wisdom—that "our Rulers may be peace and our Executors righteousness"—and that our young men, who are rapidly pressing forward into their father's places, may "have the fear of God before their eyes?" Have not "the pastors also transgressed" in this thing? Are not all guilty before God, and our own consciences?

The holy oracle of our faith declares, (Rom. xiii. 1,) that "the powers that be are ordained of God;" and therefore have a claim, not only upon our respect and obedience, but upon our sympathy, and our prayers. But yet more strongly and explicitly is this duty of praying for our Rulers enjoined upon us, in the 1st Epistle to Timothy, 2d chapter, 1-3 verses; where the apostle "exhorts that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men; for kings, and for all in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty. For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour." How can any Christian neglect a duty so plainly and forcibly set before him? Nay, if it be "righteousness" only that "exalteth a nation," and if "sin be the" greatest "reproach," that can come upon "any people"—how can any lover of his country be indifferent or supine, in view of this great subject?

By these considerations, Christian Brethren, and by others which will naturally suggest themselves to every reflecting mind, we have been induced to address you thus publicly; hoping that all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and who have any real regard for their country, feeling an unity of spirit with us on this subject, will also cordially unite in setting apart a portion of their time, and consecrating it to special prayer to God, for his blessing on our Rulers, and on the young men of our country.

Should you, Brethren, upon a prayerful consideration of this subject, enter into our views; we would respectfully propose the first Thursday in January, and the Fourth day of July, in each year, to be set apart, (according as each Church may find most convenient and suitable to its circumstances,) for the purpose above mentioned. And we do affectionately entreat all Christians, of every name and denomination, to assemble in their respective places of prayer, on those days, and unite with us, in imploring the blessing of God upon our National and State Rulers, and upon the youth of the land; that they may all, both at the present time, and ever hereafter, be the real and cordial friends of our Lord Jesus Christ;—that our Rulers may always "be just men, ruling in the fear of God;"—that our young men may be made worthy to come forward, in the strength of the God of Israel, and fill their places;—and that so, our beloved country may enjoy the continued smiles of Providence, and we, becoming, through grace, "that happy people, whose God is the Lord," may be blessed with the uninterrupted and unmarred possession of the inheritance of our forefathers.

REVIVAL INQUIRIES.

We find in the Western Luminary, the notice below, of an intended conference to be held at Winchester, Ken. on Thursday, the 26th of November, for the purpose of inquiring into the nature of revivals and the best method of "producing and conducting them." We could readily with some other phraseology substituted for the expression, "producing revivals," as it is evidently calculated to make an impression too favorable to the influence of human agency, in this work of the Holy Spirit. Chr. Jour.

PRESBYTERIAN CONFERENCE.

The West Lexington Presbytery, at their late sessions in Lexington, determined to hold a Conference meeting in Winchester, commencing on the Thursday evening before the fourth Sabbath in this month, November. The object of this meeting is to confer with each other, in an affectionate and fraternal manner, in the name and fear of the Lord, on the nature of revivals of religion,

and the best method of producing, and continuing them, when commenced. The hindrances, or preventatives of revivals, and the state of feeling, exercises of mind, and sacrifices necessary to the prosperous work of the Lord, will probably be discussed. This meeting, it is hoped, will be productive of great good to individuals and the church in general within the bounds of this Presbytery. The inquiry is, who shall constitute or compose this conference? The answer is simple. All the ministers and elders belonging to the churches under the care of the West Lexington Presbytery. The vacant churches should feel a deep interest in this meeting, and should at least have a representative there, whose duty it should be to take part in the exercises. As many of the members of the church as can conveniently attend, should do so. All persons are at liberty to attend. The meeting will be conducted with open doors. If we would have this meeting to be extensively useful, we must be much engaged in prayer to God, for the influence of his Holy Spirit, and grace to impress our hearts with a deep sense of our unworthiness and entire dependence on him for every blessing. Let the churches feel and do their duty on this subject. Let ministers cultivate a more elevated piety in their own hearts and conduct. Let the standard of piety in ministers and people be raised to a more eminent degree, and let those who shall attend this contemplated meeting, determine by the grace of God, to go up to it in the name and fear of the Lord. If we thus go, the great Head of the church will go with us. The spiritual wants of the people within the limits of this Presbytery, are numerous and pressing. The manner in which they can be supplied, and the sacrifices that must be made to meet them, are subjects that call loudly on the serious and prayerful attention of ministers and people. This is a period when no man should be idle. There are thousands who are perishing for lack of knowledge. The Macedonian cry may be heard in every direction. The invisible world is filling up with inhabitants from our globe. Let ministers awake. Behold, death is all around them; and the judgment bar and an endless eternity just before them. Shall they slumber, will they, can they, dare they do it? Shall they conform to the amusements and follies of the giddy and thoughtless? Shall they, to render themselves agreeable to the world and sinners, display folly and levity in the midst of this spiritual death? No, must be the simultaneous answer of every faithful servant of Christ—we will arise, gird on our armor, press to the field of action, and stand or fall with the cause of our Immanuel—we will make no compromise with the world or sin—we will not lay down our arms till we obtain the victory or die in the struggle.

REVIVALS.

Do the Christian people recognize the fact that, while complaints are going the rounds respecting the decline of revivals, God is still in various parts of the land remembering his people for good? Of such overpowering displays of the Divine influence as have been sometimes recorded, we do not think now have been,—but we do hear, almost every week, of the gentle distilling of grace, like the dew upon Hermon,—of converts multiplied in various places and among different denominations. Let Christians welcome these tokens with grateful, believing and devoted hearts—let them, even "in the day of small things," rejoice and be faithful, and who can tell but ere long, God will return and revive them with more abundant blessings.

[Christian Journal.

HOW ARE WE TO DO GOOD?

The manner in which we attempt to be useful to others is of very great consequence. We hardly know of an individual who is too much on his guard in this particular. The prevailing fault is on the opposite extreme. There is a proneness in human nature to carry points by authority and overbearing. How are we to do good, is therefore an inquiry worthy of our consideration and essential to our success, next to ascertaining that we have a disposition thus to do. The direction of our Saviour on this subject is, that we ourselves "cleave to that which is good," and in the mean time, "be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honor preferring one another." Who can help being impressed with the belief that, in this day of Christian enterprise and action; when the church is waking up to attempt great things for Zion; when the subtlety and malignity of the foes of righteousness, even under the best treatment, will be sufficiently called into exercise, there should be a strict compliance with this direction.—They that would win men to heaven, (and there is no such thing as driving them there,) must themselves have the temper of heaven. There is such a thing as being fervent in spirit, and faithful in duty, and yet being, at the same time, filled with meekness and gentleness.—We leave our readers to judge whether the Saviour and the primitive Christians, notwithstanding the coarser features of the times in which they lived, were not examples of this kind—and whether in this trait of character does not lie, in a great degree, the true secret of success in all efforts to be useful to our fellow men. Chr. Jour.

From the Canadian Courant.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN IRELAND.

"The first settlement of Presbyterians in Ireland, of which we have any authentic record, occurred about the year 1611; the civilization of its then rude inhabitants had, for a long time, been a desideratum with the English Government, and with this desire they joined the vain expectation of converting them to the Protestant faith; for this purpose, encouragement was given to Clergy of the Anglo-Episcopal Church to emigrate to Ireland, but the poverty of the people not affording them such comfortable livings as they had enjoyed in England, and the rude state of Society, and opposition to Protestantism rendering a residence in Ireland very uncomfortable, most of them returned, and by their descriptions of the country, soon produced a shyness among their brethren to undertake a mission which was attended with so many trials and privations.

In this state of things, encouragement was held out to the English Puritans, who were suffering persecution at home, and to the Scotch Presbyterians to settle in the country, and many accordingly came over, expecting to enjoy that freedom of conscience in their new habitations, which had been denied them in their native country. The Presbyterian Ministers that first settled in the country were kindly received by the tolerant Arch-bishop Usher, several of his clergy assisted at their ordination, and a participation in the tithes and Church livings was allowed them, although they neither used the Liturgy, nor otherwise conformed to the usages of the Episcopal Church. They held monthly and quarterly conferences, and were strenuous and successful in their efforts to convert the

natives to Protestantism. Their congregations were also much enlarged by the influx of Presbyterians from Scotland, and non-conformists from England, whom religious persecution drove from their homes to seek peace and comfort in a then foreign country. Intolerance most generally drives away the most useful members of Society, and this soon became evident by the improvement and rapid progress towards civilization, which was made in Ulster, immediately after the influx of the Scotch and English; and it is but justice to say, that even to the present day, that Province holds a superiority over all other parts of the kingdom, in the moral deportment of its inhabitants, its extensive manufactures, and the cultivation of the Arts and Sciences."

Of the present state of these churches, the writer speaks as follows:

"The Presbyterian Church of Ireland consists of 4 Synods, comprising 30 Presbyteries, and about 360 Congregations."

The division which has lately taken place in the Synod of Ulster, and which is likely to take away from that body a greater number than was at first supposed, had its origin in doctrinal matters. A number of the Ministers in different Presbyteries lately declared themselves to be Arrians; this declaration elicited several animated discussions in the Synod, and has finally terminated in the secession of the Arrians from their orthodox brethren. In doctrine the Synod of Ulster may be said to be moderately Calvinistic: the Presbyterian Synod of Ireland, and the Reformed Presbyterians, purely Calvinistic: the Synod of Munster, the Presbytery of Antrim, and the late Secession from the Synod of Ulster, Unitarian.

ANTI-POPERY.

[We cheerfully insert the following Circular, to aid the views of the publisher in his laudable undertaking. If the "enemy is coming in as a flood" on the United States, we may expect "the Spirit of the Lord will lift up a standard against him," and thus he will employ instruments for that purpose.]

JAMES B. REEVE, proposes to publish on the second day of January 1830, a weekly Paper, entitled,

THE PROTESTANT.

The revival of the order of Jesuits, with all their pristine subtlety and vigor, suggests inquiries and contemplations deeply interesting to the Christian Patriot. In its practical exhibitions, the boasted immutability of Popery is correct; and Protestants who fancy that the Romish system has been changed in its essential principles, or that it has been renovated in its grand distinctive characteristics, are totally deceived. Doubtless it has lost its wide-spread supremacy, but not its boundless arrogance—it has been partially deplored of its unpopularity, but not of its mischievous and determined—although it has been obliged to suppress the free of persecution, yet it retains all its merciless malignity.

In fact the sleepers and wily exertions of the devotees of "The Man of Sin," constitute a serious topic of anxiety to all persons who exult in the glorious Reformation, and who long for the extension of the Church of Christ in her onward and glorious illumination. The astonishing and fearful increase of Popery in the United States, combined with the firmly rooted establishment of that anti-Christian domination in Lower Canada, compels investigations highly momentous not only to the Protestant churches, but also to civil society. Circumstances have hitherto rendered an enlarged acquaintance with the Romish dogmas and numbers, comparatively unnecessary to the various denominations of believers in America—until the means which are at present employed to enlarge the dominion of the Papal jurisdiction, especially in this Republic, now require the counteracting influence of the Press, to unveil the proselyting artifices of the Phanix of Jesuit Missionaries; and to develop the anti-evangelical character and tendencies of that "falling wall," which Paul describes as "all deceivableness of unrighteousness," and which by "the testimony of Jesus" is doomed eventually to inevitable destruction.

It is therefore intended to issue a weekly paper which shall be exclusively devoted to a portraiture of Popery, and the defence of the Reformation. All topics which either have been, or which are now controverted among the Protestant denominations, who "hold the head," will be entirely excluded. The sole object of this publication are; to inculcate Gospel doctrines against Romish corruptions—to maintain the purity and authority of the Holy Scriptures against Monkish traditions—to exemplify the watched care of Immanuel over "the Church of God which he hath purchased with his own blood"—and to defend that revealed truth, which Luther and Zuingli, Calvia and Arminius; Cranmer and Knox; Usher and Rutherford; Baxter and Wesley; and all their different followers ex animo and una voce, have approved, against the creed of Pope Pius IV. and the canons of the Council of Trent; and no article will be admitted into the Protestant, which does not contribute to these desirable ends.

Hence the Protestant will include—Narratives displaying the rise and progress of the Papacy; its spirit and character in former periods; its modern pretensions; and its present enterprising efforts to recover and extend its unholy dominion, especially on the Western Continent.

Biographical notices of Martyrs, Reformers and Popish Persecutors.

Essays describing the doctrines, discipline, and ceremonies of the Romish Hierarchy; and its desolating influence upon individual advancement, domestic comfort, and national prosperity.

Illustrations of Sacred Prophecy relative to the Mystical Babylon.

A faithful expose of the moral and religious condition of Lower Canada, as debased by the prevalence of the Roman Supremacy.

And notices of all interesting religious occurrences.

From this brief syllabus of the proposed contents of the paper, it will be perceived that *The Protestant* will furnish to persons not conversant with the genuine nature of the Papal System, an antidote to its delusions, that it will delineate its wily artifices in evading the claims of God's Providence has mysteriously tolerated its sway—and, by unfolding the special advantages of the ever blessed Reformation, where its benign principles have ruled, it may excite a questionable untiring zeal to promulgate the benefits of that gloriously erudite ecclesiastical and civil revolution that thereby we may aid in expelling the jehovah long prayed for, when the mighty angel with a strong voice shall re-echo—"Babylon the Great is fallen, is fallen!"

CONTRIBUTORS.—The *Protestant* shall be issued weekly in quarto, containing eight pages.—Two dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of six months. Persons paying for five copies of the paper, shall have the sixth gratis. Ministers of the Gospel, and other Christians, who will kindly undertake to procure subscribers, are requested to transmit their lists of names and address by the middle of December, directed to the Editor of *The Protestant*, 238 Spring Street, New-York.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1829.

For the Boston Recorder.

"WIDOWS SOCIETY."

A misapprehension of the objects and management of the Society, which seems at present to exist, has induced the Directors to make the following concise statement. In doing this they are aware they may be thought to obtrude themselves almost too frequently on the notice of the public; but as they have been obliged for the three last years, to solicit their assistance, they have thought it desirable that the exact state of their funds and system of operation should be understood.

This Society has always been distinct in its object from the "Widows and Fatherless Society," as it embraces a different class of beneficiaries. The original design was the assistance of aged and infirm Widows and Single-women, and was never intended to extend its aid to those who were able to support themselves by labor. A fund was formed at the commencement of the Society in 1817,

consisting of Life Subscriptions and donations; of this fund half the interest has been yearly added to the principal to enable the Society to establish an Asylum at some future day; but the pressing necessities of the poor, and the loss of many annual Subscribers have induced the Managers this year to recall the original appropriation of a part of the interest and from this time, until it is in their power to provide an Asylum (of which they entertain but a distant and faint hope) the whole interest will be expended quarterly. The permanent fund now amounts to \$3,682.66 and is invested in the Mass. Hospital Life Insurance Company. The remaining half of the interest, with the annual Subscriptions, which are from one to five dollars each, have constituted the disposable fund.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report of the board presented at the Society at their late meeting. The amount of appropriations for the relief of the Widows who have been recommended for assistance, during the past year appears on referring to the quarterly records to be \$615.17.—This has been distributed by the Visiting Committee chosen quarterly in the usual manner, after careful personal investigation of the wants of the applicants, and divided into 220 portions, averaging scarcely three dollars a quarter to each individual.

As the same persons form a part of the list presented every quarter, some of them receive twelve dollars a year. We regret to find that the number of annual subscribers has very much decreased since the last meeting, as it amounts only to 189.—In the year 1823 it was 354. You will perceive it is now reduced nearly to one half.—It is presumed this is the result of many accidental causes, for we are unwilling to admit the supposition that any one in whose power it was to contribute so small a sum, as the lowest amount received as a Subscription, would voluntarily withdraw her name; but deaths, removals, and the extraordinary depression of the times, have reduced our number, as the same causes have that of almost every other charitable institution in the City.

When we were in great want of funds to meet very pressing demands for assistance, we unexpectedly received \$75 from a private sewing circle, with the desire it should be immediately applied to the relief of Widows. This sum, together with several articles of clothing, we beg leave to assure the ladies who composed the circle was most thankfully received, and was particularly opportune, as it formed the entire sum we were enabled to expend for the Summer quarter. It has been a subject of discussion in the Society whether it is expedient to appeal to the public in behalf of this charity, and it is still so, but we had already made the experiment with so much success that it was again voted to request one of the Clergymen of this City to deliver a Sermon. After the eloquent and appropriate discourse of the Rev. Mr. Donne in Trinity Church, a collection amounting to \$132.86 was taken, which will form a large part of the sum for expenditure this winter. In concluding this report we trust it will not be deemed an improper allusion to the depression of the times, of which we have spoken before, if we remind you that if this is felt severely by those once in affluence, it must be more so by the poor, thrown out of the employment and deprived of the Charity they were accustomed to receive from many families now unable to bestow it.

Let this remembrance then be but a fresh motive to exertion and another incentive to Benevolence." Boston, Dec. 15, 1829.

HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder. Extract of a letter from an Agent of the Massachusetts Missionary Society in Maine.

Discouragements.—"There remaineth yet very much land to be possessed" in this region—and yet every inch we gain, is disputed. We are literally surrounded with those, who seem to regard us, and all our plans, with a jealous eye; and are met with opposition at the very threshold of all our attempts to do good. Never did I know the power of prejudice, as since I have been here—and it is so interwoven with ignorance, that in the language of another—"the sword of ethereal temper loses its edge, when tried on the scaly hide of this Leviathan." My circuit is much too wide. I am situated like the farmer, whose farm is twice as large as he can properly manage; here he scatters a little seed, and there a little, but for want of proper enclosure and culture, the harvest is lost. Do you ask—Why not confine your labors to M.? Because when I see so many little churches in this wilderness, without a shepherd, I am constrained by their earnest calls, to go and feed them. I cannot see them famish and die.

Encouragements.—Good effects have resulted from our Bible class. One little girl, seriously impressed at our Sabbath school, appears well, and I trust the seeds of piety are sown in her heart—she feels much for heathen children. A young man too has recently been awakened to a solemn sense of eternal things. He is the son of respectable parents formerly of M., Mass. Another man, between 50 and 60 years of age, a select man for many years—the foremost man in forming our society, and building our meeting house has recently become a praying man. There is evidently increasing attention to the means of grace, and our public assemblies are very full and solemn—truly, the Holy Spirit seems hovering over us, ready to descend—waiting only for more faith and prayerfulness.

Pleasant Occurrences.—When, some months since, I visited the family to which the young man mentioned above, belongs, all the children, eight or nine in number, were at home; all of them, adults—with some of them I conversed personally, particularly the eldest; and having given them a tract, they all sat down and read, I should think 15 minutes, while there was perfect silence and solemnity, and while my own attention was turned to the subject of my approaching evening lecture. I was surprised, to find all in the room thus seriously engaged; the Holy Spirit seemed to be present; and I ever lifted up my heart to heaven, it was then; that the reading of those little messengers of truth might be blessed to the salvation of their souls. They all went to the meeting; and at the close, when all had retired but myself, I saw the young man referred to, lingering behind—he waited for me—I came to him—he evidently wished to speak, but could not—and we walked along in solemn silence; at length, with faltering accents he said—"I don't feel very easy in my mind!" O—the manner in which he said this, was every thing. Judge if you can, what were my feelings—and what I said to him!

Tracts.—The tracts for which you gave me an order, I have taken from the Depository and mostly distributed—and am more and more convinced of the utility of this branch of the great system of benevolent operation. Many in this region, go into the woods in the winter, for lumbering; and here is a good opportunity for successful tract distribution.

In one instance, the reading of a tract on Sabbath morning, prevented four young men among us, from going a fishing as they had proposed, and perhaps saved them from a watery grave.

Benevolent Effort.—A missionary association has been formed here recently, when \$20 were subscribed, and \$10.40 were found in the box kept at the monthly concert. You perceive therefore, there is a bright as well as a dark side to our picture—and you will rest assured that the aid you afford us, is not a waste of the Lord's bounty."

Remark.—Scarcely three years have the ordinances of religion been enjoyed on this spot, and but a very few years since, it was one dense unbroken forest. How does the wilderness even now, bud and blossom as the rose!

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION. Extracts from the Minutes of the Synod of New-Jersey, October 22, 1829.

SABBATH SCHOOL OPERATIONS.

Whereas, the Synod of New-Jersey consider the religious instruction of the rising generation of great importance and worthy of extraordinary efforts on the part of ministers of the Gospel and private Christians; and whereas the attention of the Christian community needs to be more fully awakened to the paramount interest and magnitude of the object, and whereas it is believed that a regular system of Sabbath School operations affords the best facilities for communicating such instructions, and under the blessing of God proves one of the greatest auxiliaries to ministerial usefulness, therefore,

I. Resolved, That this Synod have a deep and growing conviction of the usefulness and importance of Sabbath Schools.

II. Resolved, That the Synod appoint a committee to act in connexion with the Sabbath school societies within the bounds of this Synod in their efforts to promote the cause of Sabbath schools, and that the committee have authority to appoint and commission agents, provided that the means of their support can be obtained, and that the committee also be authorized to do whatever else they may deem expedient for furthering the interests of Sabbath schools, and that the committee be required to report to the Synod annually.

III. Resolved, That we recommend to all the ministers and churches in connexion with this body, to make special efforts for the improvement and enlargement of Sabbath school instruction.

In conclusion, the Synod have only to say that the more they reflect on the power and salutary influence of the Sabbath school system, the more are they convinced that it has been raised up by the Great Head of the Church to be eminently instrumental in enlightening the ignorant, checking the progress of vice, diffusing the principles of divine truth, and in promoting a radical and extensive reformation in society; they would, therefore, commend it to the prayers, the patronage, and the most devout and serious consideration of the churches under their care.

The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee, agreeably to the second resolution:—Rev. Dr. M'Donnell, Elizabethtown; Rev. Mr. Magie, do.; Rev. Mr. Hay, Newark; Mr. J. C. Hornblower, do.; Mr. Robert B. Campbell, do.; Mr. Oliver Nutman, Elizabethtown; Mr. James Crane, Elizabethtown.

INTELLIGENCE.

CHICKSAWS.

Extracts from a Letter of Mr. Wilson, dated Sept. 29, 1829.

Since the receipt of the foregoing communications, the Chickasaws have been more than ever agitated with the apprehension of being removed west of the Mississippi. This has disquieted the chiefs in regard to enforcing the salutary laws which had been enacted; has created an anxiety and confusion among the people, and turned their attention, in a great measure, from religion, and numbers in the general dependency, have returned to their former vicious indulgences. Mr. Wilson, the missionary at Caney Creek, who is now at Tokhish during a temporary absence of Mr. Holmes, makes the following remarks under date of September 29.

"I have not been enough among the people to form an opinion of the state of feeling in the neighborhood, but from what I have seen, I should say that it is much as it has generally been for two years past. There are, perhaps, twenty persons who appear to be seriously concerned on the subject of religion; and of one half of that number we have hopes that they are Christians, a few, we think, give good evidence of being such. A majority of each of these classes are black people. I fear that the state of feeling among the church members is not so good as it was three months ago. Next Sabbath is the regular time for the communion. The prospect is that there will more Indians attend than were formerly in the habit of attending, but not nearly so many as on the last occasion of the kind."

In a postscript, dated the 10th of October, Mr. Wilson remarks—

"Our meeting took place on last Sabbath, as was expected. Mr. Byington and Col. Folsom were present. It was a good meeting, but there was nothing special in its character. Some of those who manifested much feeling at the meeting in July have since shown that it was nothing but sympathy. Some who were then thought to be seriously impressed went to a ball play instead of attending our last meeting. Some others who live within a few miles did not attend. One, who was thought certainly to be a Christian, more than a month ago concluded to give up her religion. But still the good Spirit of the Lord is among us. At the late meeting, about sixty came forward to the anxious seats, and never did I see such weeping at any place. I wept with these that wept; but to my mind that is no evidence that they are under the influences of the Spirit of God."

In another letter, information is given, that at the meeting just mentioned, two Indians and two black people were admitted to the church.

It is not surprising, that, when a religious excitement takes place among a people who have heard and thought as little about Christianity as the majority of the Indians have, there should be much of mere animal feeling, many fluctuations, and many instances of going back to sin. Many fall into the delusions of the adversary, and mistake their own character, and many may appear to be anxious because their neighbors are. But if any are really created anew by the Holy Spirit—their consciences enlightened and made active, their hearts purified, and their conduct reformed—and this change is permanent—a great thing is accomplished, even if the change extends to but very few. It is believed that

many others have been so far instructed as to be materially restrained and benefited. Still, the missionaries need the prayers of the churches, that they may know how to instruct, to admonish, and to discern character. Christians should also pray that the new converts may be taught of God, may not be deceived, and may not fall into temptation. [Missionary Herald.]

LIBERIA.

Extract of a letter published in the *African Repository*, from Dr. Meachin, Agent of the African Colonization Association, dated Liberia, Aug. 21.

"Our little town is rapidly increasing, several new substantial buildings have been put up within two months, and others are in progress; so that if nothing intervenes to prevent it, we will present, in one or two years, quite a respectable appearance."

The military force of the Colony having been considerably augmented, it appeared proper that the senior officer should be of a higher grade than that of Captain. I have accordingly promoted James C. Barbour to the rank of Major, commanding the military forces of Liberia; he is one who takes a pride in such matters, and will, I think, discharge the duties of the office with credit to himself, and no doubt have great influence in keeping up the military spirit of the colonists, which, I am sorry to say, was rapidly declining.

"Enclosed, you have the return of our late election, and the appointment made by me for the ensuing year. The election this year was conducted in a manner highly creditable to the inhabitants, although it was very warmly contested. Indeed it reminded me of the United States, both as regards the violence of party spirit exhibited there on similar occasions, and the decided election to the will of the majority after the result was made known."

MALTA AND TINOS.

Extract of a letter from Malta, to the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, dated Sept. 12.

"I presume the people in our country wonder why the press here is burdened by a censorship. The reason is, that the Treaty by which the English hold these islands, obliges them not to interfere with the religion of the country; and an open would doubtless be made if a contrary course were pursued. All foreign books are distributed without restraint, and permission has recently been obtained to circulate freely books printed here in Modern Greek. The British and Foreign Bible Society have proposed to Mr. Goussard to reprint the Greek version of the New Testament in the Armenian character, at the American press in this city."

Speaking of the marriage of Mr. King, who is under the patronage of the New-York Ladies' Greek committee, to Miss Anna Agapiu, Miss Agapiu, by Mr. Anderson, at Times, the writer says, "Times is a place of more superstition than almost any other in Greece, being a resort of pilgrimages, or something of that sort, and some apprehension was entertained of the impression which the marriage of a priest to a member of the Greek church by a Protestant clergyman, would make upon the minds of the people. But no objection was made from any quarter before the ceremony took place, and on the next morning the Greek Priest sent them a pair of beautiful doves, as an emblem of the happiness which he wished them to enjoy. He afterwards called to present his compliments and best wishes to the King. He is about to open a Ladies' School at Times for ancient Greek, which will be taught by Mrs. K."

REVIVALS.

REVIVAL IN MONSON, MASS.

Extract of a Letter to the Junior Editor—by which, as it is "like cold water to a thirsty soul," we readily exclude editorial articles for this week.

Monson, Dec. 18, 1829.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—Amidst the infrequency of revivals in our churches, a subject which has drawn from you a discussion so much needed, it will be cheering to your heart to know, that God has not forgotten to be gracious, that the Holy Spirit has not withdrawn, and left every portion of his heritage to barrenness and desolation.

A revival has been in progress in this congregation, during most of the past summer and autumn, very interesting in its character and peculiarly happy in its effects. That the spirit of God was moving upon some minds, weakening them to deep and anxious concern, was apparent from the first of July. Although previous to this, there was some increased attention to the word, yet the circumstances of the church, and the state of feeling existing among some of its members were such, that all favorable symptoms were overlooked; and the general impression was, that no revival could be expected until professors were brought to love one another, and manifest more of the meekness and gentleness of Christ. But it has since appeared, that some who were careful of Zion and were alarmed in view of the state of things,—especially a circle of professed females, were at this time unusually engaged in applying the divine interposition. They felt that nothing but a revival of God's word would cure the evils which existed among them. They went to God, therefore, and spread the case before him. Their prayers were not in vain. Soon were they cheered by the anxious inquiry from one and another, "What shall I do to be saved?" and by the good tidings that some had been born of the Spirit. This increased their earnestness at the throne of grace, and strengthened their hope of seeing glorious things. Little was said about extra meetings; it was a week agitated till near the middle of August, when it was agreed to call, that God by his spirit was in the midst of us, a truth, working for the glory of his name. From this time the work went forward with rapidity and power. During five weeks, there were ten hopeful conversions a week upon an average. The work commenced in the centre of the town. Here, within the bounds of the central district, about 60 have been brought to embrace Christianity. The whole number in connection with our meetings, who have expressed hope, is not far from 90. On the first Sabbath in this month 60 were admitted to the communion of the church on profession of their faith. In the Baptist Society, on the west part of the town, I am informed that 15 or 16 have been brought into the kingdom.

The work has been distinguished by its stillness and power. Little animal excitement, but such tokens of God's presence, in our meetings, as exceeded what we have witnessed in former revivals. Convictions were of short continuance, but deep and pungent. When the sinner, under the true sense of his lost and undone condition, cast himself upon the mercy of Christ, hope came like the dawn of the morning, which shined more and more unto perfect day. Great humility, self-distrust, and sense of sin mingled with peace of mind and lively affection for spiritual and holy things. Many of our first families have shared in the work; and the subjects of it are, principally, youth and young men. Of the 60 admitted to the Church, 23 were young men.

The means which the spirit applied to awaken sinners were various. Some were arrested by alarming evidences of providence, some by Sabbath School instruction, some by the conversion of the converts, and some were "pricked in their heart" by the word preached. A selection of Tracts, adapted to awaken the conscience and convince of sin, was distributed, and was made instrumental of advancing the work. To those under conviction, the urgent and pressing application of the requirements of the gospel to submit, without delay, to the terms of salvation, soon resulted in deliverance and hope.

About 35 of the number, who give evidence of having passed from death into life, were members of the Sabbath School and of the Bible class. One whole class of young Ladies in the Sabbath School, consisting of 8, are now rejoicing in hope.

Rev. Mr. Nettleton spent about two weeks with us at different times. His labors, with those of other brethren, who, in few instances, visited us, were instrumental of aiding the work.

The Lord, according to his own purpose and grace, has done great things for us, and to him would we give all the glory. Let none who care for Zion, be discouraged even in the darkest times. Let them cease not to look to him, with whom is the residue of the Spirit, and light shall arise in the darkness.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the *Watchman*, dated Marblehead, Dec. 11, 1829.

"God has done and is still doing great things for us. We have cause to believe that he has much people in this town. The spirit appears to be favor Zion. Many are already the subjects of his reviving grace; and the Holy Spirit appears to be poured out more copiously than in any other period of the reformation. Conference and inquiry meetings are well attended, and many are still asking the way to Zion. About fifty are the subjects of the work."

REVIVAL IN GILMANTON, N. H.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. P. Richardson, to the Editor of the *Watchman*, dated Gilmanton, N. H. Dec. 11, 1829.

"There has been some revival of religion among the people of my charge for about three months past. Nearly thirty indulge a hope in the pardoning love of the Saviour of sinners. Most of these are from among the youth; though some are in the middle age of life. Five or six are Sabbath school scholars, and one or two Sabbath

school teachers. In three district town schools, within the limits of my Society, two of which have now commenced, and the other to begin soon, there will be in each, probably, four or five scholars who are young converts. There is a happy union in the church, and an unusual eagerness in the cause of religion. We observed one day last week fasting and prayer; and it was a very interesting season. Since the first of September I have baptized twelve. Others are about ready to go forward in the solemn ordinance, and probably will soon, if the season does not desert them. Chr. Watch. abt. present.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1829.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Sermon, delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Amos Hixon, at Oakham, Oct. 7, 1829. By Jacob I. Lee, Medway.—Brookfield, E. & G. Merriam, 1829.—Ex. xvi, 8. And what are we? Your murmurings are not against us, but against the Lord. This teaches the general truth, that those who murmur against the servants of God, in the faithful discharge of their duty, murmur against God himself. Many murmur against ministers, because they preach human depravity—regeneration—the Trinity—God's eternal purposes or decrees—and the future punishment of the wicked; and complain of them that they are exceedingly bigoted and uncharitable. From the subject, as discussed under these six heads the author draws these reflections. 1. We may easily account for the fact, that so many who murmur against faithful ministers, are led at length to reject the scriptures. 2. If the objections made to the truths which faithful ministers preach, are no more valid against these, than they are against the word of God, they are certainly without foundation. 3. It must be highly criminal to murmur against ministers of the gospel, when in the faithful discharge of their duty. 4. If the murmurings made against ministers, are really made against God, they are no disparagement to their characters.—This discourse lays no claim to a captivating style. It is, what its author doubtless intended it should be, a plain and conclusive argument against cavillers at the doctrines of the Bible. It is applied to the pastor elect; to his people; and in conclusion, very briefly and abruptly, to the "assembly in general." Had Paul stood there he would have been equally faithful to those inclined to "murmurings and disputings" but he would have wept more tenderly over "the enemies of the cross of Christ," and entreated them more earnestly to "flee from the wrath to come."

A Dictionary of important Names, Objects, and Terms, found in the Holy Scriptures.—Intended principally for Youth. By Howard Malcolm, A. M.—Boston, Lincoln & Edmunds. 12mo. pp. 176.—This work has been much needed for the higher classes in Sabbath-schools, and especially their Teachers; for the members of Bible Classes; and for those parents who wish to educate their children in that knowledge of the Bible which is appropriate to the present period, but who have not leisure to make use of larger works of the same kind. The author remarks in his preface: "In most Dictionaries of the Bible, a large proportion of the matter consists of Scripture narrative, digested under heads, or verbal definitions. It is believed that the reading of the Bible itself is now so general among the classes of persons for whom this book is intended, as to make that plan undesirable in this instance. The object here is, in reference to Scripture names, to throw light on the sacred page, rather than to borrow it from thence. While therefore a large number of names of persons and places of which nothing is known except from Scripture, is omitted, more Scripture illustration, adapted to youth, will, it is hoped, be found here than in any one of the larger works above named.—[Calmet, Whitty, Wells, Carpenter, Brown, Wood, Paxton and Harmer.] In regard to doctrinal terms, &c. the usual course was necessarily pursued."—The work appears to be executed in a very faithful and satisfactory manner; and we cheerfully recommend it to general use, as a small and convenient manual for every juvenile student of the English Bible.

The Claims of Education Societies; especially on the Young Men of our Country. A sermon before the Boston Young Men's Baptist Ed. Soc. By R. Babcock Jr. Salem.—We take pleasure in commending to the notice of our readers this able appeal in behalf of education for the ministry. It looks well for the cause of truth, when, among a class of Christians who lately undervalued and decried a learned ministry, its advocate can not only prefer its claims, but even assume that they are indispensible and pre-eminent. We wish the sermon an extensive reading in the denomination for whom it is intended, and also in our own.

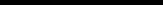
We have received the first number of the "Protestant & Eclectic Review," published by Eaton & Severance, and conducted by a Clergyman of Augusta, Me. This paper is devoted to the dissemination of liberal Christian principles, and is to be published once in two weeks. The editor is not aware of the adoption of the same title for a different paper about to appear at New-York.

The American Almanac.—This new annual very much exceeds in value any thing of the kind hitherto published in our country, if not in Europe. It is a double volume, 308 pages, filled to the brim with useful information, being, as the title imports, a complete "Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1830." "The main object of the work is utility. It has been the aim of the conductors to collect within the smallest compass the greatest amount of useful and practical information on those topics in which the community is generally interested." The contents are divided into five parts, the titles of which may afford some general idea of their nature and value. 1. Calendar, and Natural Phenomena, for the year. 2. Information connected with the Calendar, and explanations of celestial changes and Astronomical Phenomena; 3. Miscellaneous directions, Hints and Remarks; 4. Statistical and General Information concerning Foreign Countries; 5. Statistical and other information respecting the United States. Those who have not yet provided themselves with a copy of this Almanac, for the coming year, will do well, at least, to look at "The American," before purchasing. Its worth is greatly above its price.

To the above commendation by the Salem Gazette we entirely subscribe, for we have examined the book through we have not found time to write a notice of it. The work is one of such great and obvious utility, that you are only surprised no one should have compiled it before, and that men of reading or of business should have done so long without it. We shall lay it at our left elbow, as a constant statistical companion.

The Analytical Reader.—By Samuel Putnam. From the examination we have been able to give this book, we are prepared to join with the Editor of the Christian Mirror in his opinion of its value;—rather, also, because we have great confidence in his judgment, and because he has seen the book in use.

"This new book lying before us the sixth edition of this excellent school book, enlarged by an addition of 70 or 80 pages, and stereotyped. We are familiarly acquainted with the plan, and the peculiar excellencies of this book, and of its 'Introduction,' and 'Sequel.' We have seen their singular adaptiveness for advancing the pupil in reading intelligently, and for developing the various powers of the mind, most satisfactorily illustrated by actual experiment. Let the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of these volumes, and the directions as to the manner of using the book, and then turn to one of the lessons, and he will be surprised at the amount of information, which the plan is suited to develop, and at the numerous relations in which the intelligent parent read the preface of one of



POETRY.

PICTURE OF THE STAGE.

This correct delineation of an immoral amusement and a merriment of time, is from a play by Mr. William Coter, delivered before the Portland Forensic Club, at Portland, October 16, of their first anniversary. Their association consists principally of young men, who meet weekly for written forensic disputation, and voluntary extemporaneous discussion.

"Try first the Stage!—that boasted moral school,
Where ladies learn wisdom from a knave or fool;
Where virgin modesty is sent to take
The art of blushing from a common rake;
Where polished ears, and minds of lofty taste,
Meet unoffended, words and looks unchaste;
Where heavy sighs their children take to view,
The mimic deeds would long them were they true,
And make familiar to the taught ear,
Oaths, jests, and ribald, they should start to hear;
Out in all kindred gallery, box and pit,
Shall flow the poison lewdness, for the wit;
Exult, and loud with voices, hands, and feet,
Men would scorn to speak to in the street.

Say ye, who still a moral influence claim,
For the poor Drama's long degraded name,
Ye, who extol the virtue-teaching Stage,
As of the greatest blessing of the age,
And scorn the poor blind light, on whose sight
It never poured such unalloyed floods of light;
Say, would you welcome to your home and hearth,
These pious helpers of your pious birth:
And bid the sons and daughters of your line
Copy their deeds, and in their virtues shine?
Would ye the immoralities of the Stage?
Or that their thoughts were tainted by its dreams,
With half the drama's least offensive themes?
Would ye the honors of your house and blood
Raise to a rank, so holy and so good?
Nor feel your names degraded and disgraced,
On the proud level of their highest placed?
—Let Siddons, Kemble, Powell, Cooper, Fenn,
Complain the charge is broader than the sin;
And all who how to each respected name,
Repel the slander, and cry out—"for shame!"
Yet Truth to wisdom's mission man is moved,
"Yourself by your associates must be proved,"
And justice surely, to preserve alive
This last of Salem's bells—ask more than five.

In this, indeed, fair Virtue's chosen home,
"Pure as Religion's consecrated dome?"
And can you hope your morals to repair
And teach your children holy lessons there?
I grant, if those your heart can feel and bless,
Your moral state in need of dressing;
If puppets, jinglers, Falstaffs, are above ye,
The Stage's teaching may, perhaps, improve ye!
If souls, to truth and decency unknown,
Can raise your morals, while they sink their own;
If cheeks, long bronzed beyond the power to blush,
Can call to you the rare, the virtuous flush;
If time, indeed, you pushed your last endeavor
To save your virtue, ere it die forever!
And if your children are so poorly taught,
That claudens, in nations can exalt their thought;
And if, indeed, you wish to see your name
Can raise the tone of virtue in your breast;
I grant it now should be your chief care,
Their bugaboo of morals to repair,
And if they're not to be the children of men,
To send them somewhere—anywhere—to learn.

Nay, urge not reason to the coat of arms,
Trunk walks the Stage, and quickly turns the card,
Pursues in the light behind the curtain'd scene,
And shows how much of virtue dwells within;
Warns the charn'd, glibly listener, danger's nigh,
Tells him how the wily serpent's eye,
Proves it absurd to think the wicked good;
From men whose virtues just escape a rope;
Strips from the door its false, alluring bait,
And writes above it—"RUIN'S OPEN GATE!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

William Penn has concluded his series of numbers in the National Intelligencer, and they have appeared in a pamphlet in this city. The discussion is so protracted that we can make only two selections more; that which follows, respecting an attempt of Georgia to extend their jurisdiction over the Cherokee, and the concluding number, which discusses the question of removal beyond the Mississippi.

One law has already been enacted, with the direct view of extending the jurisdiction of Georgia over the Cherokee. It was approved Dec. 20, 1832, and deserves a particular consideration.

The first five sections divide that part of the Cherokee country, which falls within the chartered limits of Georgia, into five portions, attaching each one of these portions to a contiguous county of Georgia. The sixth section extends the laws of Georgia over white residents within the limits above mentioned; and the seventh declares, that, after June 1, 1833, all Indians residing in said territory, and within any one of the counties as aforesaid, shall be liable and subject to such laws and regulations, as the legislature may hereafter prescribe.

Sec. 8. "That all laws, usages, and customs, made, established, and in force, in the said territory, by the said Cherokee Indians, be, and the same are hereby, on and after the first day of June, 1830, declared null and void."

9. "That no Indian, or descendant of Indian, residing within the Creek or Cherokee nations of Indians, shall be deemed a competent witness, or a party to any suit, in any court created by the constitution or laws of this State, to which a white man may be a party."

Under the administration of this law, a white man might rob or murder a Cherokee, in the presence of many Indians, and descendants of Indians; and yet the offence could not be proved. That crimes of this malignant character would be committed by no means improbable; but assaults, abuses, and vexations, of a far inferior stamp, would render the servitude of the Cherokee intolerable. The plan of Georgia is, as explained by her Senate, to seize five sixths of the territory in question, and distribute it among her citizens. If a Cherokee head of a family chooses to remain, he may possibly have his house and a little farm assigned to him. This is the most favorable supposition. But his rights are not acknowledged. He does not keep the land because it is his own; but receives it as a boon from Georgia. He will be surrounded by five white neighbors. These settlers will not be from the more sober, temperate, and orderly citizens of Georgia, but from the idle, the dissolute, the quarrelsome. Many of them will hate Indians, and take every opportunity of insulting and abusing them. If the cattle of a Cherokee are driven away in his presence; if his fences are thrown down and his crops destroyed; if his children are beaten, and his domestic sanctuary invaded; whatever outrage and whatever injury he may experience, he cannot even seek a legal remedy. He can neither be a party, nor a witness. He has no friend, who can be heard in his behalf. Not an individual can be found, who has any interest in seeing justice done him, and who, at the same time, has any power to secure him. Even the slaves of his new neighbors are defended by the self-interest of their masters. But he has not even this consolation. He is exposed to the greatest evils of slavery, without any of its alleviations. Every body is let loose upon him; and it is neither the interest, nor the inclination, nor the official duty, of the white settlers to defend him. Every body may destroy his property; but nobody is bound to keep him from starving, when his property is gone. How long could a Cherokee live under such treatment as this?

Accustomed from his birth to feelings of entire equality and independence, he would find himself, at a single stroke, smitten to the earth, and there held till manacles of a most degrading vassalage were fastened upon him. As soon as the net of Georgia legislation is sprung over him, he is equally and instantly exposed to public persecution

and private indignity. He feels himself to be a vagabond, even while standing upon the very acres, which his own hands have laboriously subdued and tilled,—an outlaw, in the house, which he has erected and made comfortable for himself, and which, to a white man, would be a castle,—a trespasser, for innocently treading the soil of his native forests,—an intruder, for drinking the pure water of his native springs, or breathing the air of his native mountains,—a stranger among his neighbors,—an alien, on the spot where he was born.

Who are the human beings, thus suddenly brought into so deplorable and abject a condition? Are they Caffres and Hottentots, skulking through the woods, in a state of nudity, or covered only by a few shreds of tattered sheepskin? Are they runaway slaves, pursued by the vengeance of exasperated masters? Are they Ishmaelites, waylaying the path of inoffensive travellers, and their hands reeking with the blood of recent murders? Are they bands of ruffians, collected from the worst among the discharged tenants of our penitentiaries? Have they invaded our settlements, driven off the inhabitants, and established themselves in an unrighteous possession, of which they are now about to be divested? What is their character, and what is their crime, that they are to be divided, and their persons and families to be put beyond the protection of the law?

If they were Caffres, or Hottentots, they should be dealt with kindly; and should be compassionate in their ignorance and degradation. If some of them were Ishmaelites and renegades, they should be tried in a regular manner. The innocent should not be punished with the guilty. The guilty should not be punished without a trial; and neither the innocent nor the guilty, should be delivered over to private malice.

How would an intelligent foreigner, a German, a Frenchman, or an Englishman, be astonished to learn, that the Cherokees are neither savages, nor criminals;—that they have never ennobled upon the lands of others,—that their only offence consists in the possession of lands, which their neighbors covet,—that they are peaceful agriculturists, better clothed, fed, and housed, than many of the peasantry, in most civilized countries,—that they have sustained diplomatic relations with the whites, at different periods, from the first settlement of the contiguous territory by Europeans;—that these relations have ripened into a firm and lasting peace, which has not been broken by a single act of hostility for forty years;—that the peace thus cemented is the subject of numerous treaties, the bases of which are, a sovereignty of the Cherokees, limited, in certain respects, by express stipulations, and a guarantee, on the part of the United States, of protection and inviolate territorial limits;—that the treaties have been the foundation of numerous legal enactments for the protection of the weaker party, which have been pronounced, by the highest tribunals in our country, to be worthy of the respect of all courts, till it be legitimately extinguished;—that the Cherokees are not charged with having broken their engagements, or done any thing to forfeit the guarantee, which they had received as the indispensable condition of their grants to the United States;—that they have always been called brothers and children by the President of the United States, and by all other public functionaries, speaking in the name of the country;—that they have been encouraged and aided, in rising to a state of civilization, by our national government, and benevolent associations of individuals;—that one great motive, presented to their minds by the government, has uniformly been the hope and expectation of a permanent residence, as farmers and mechanics, upon the lands of their ancestors, and the enjoyment of wise laws, administered by themselves, upon truly republican principles;—that, relying upon these guarantees, and sustained by such a hope, and aided in the cultivation of their minds and hearts by benevolent individuals stationed among them at their own request, and partly at the charge of the general government, they have greatly risen in their character, condition and prospects;—that they have a regularly organized government of their own, consisting of legislative, judicial, and executive departments, formed by the advice of the third President of the United States, and now in easy and natural operation;—that a majority of the people can read their own language, which was never reduced to writing till less than seven years ago, and never printed, till less than two years;—that a considerable number of the young, and some of the older, can read and write the English language;—that ten or twelve schools are now attended by Cherokee children;—that, for years past, unassisted native Cherokees have been able to transact public business, by written communications, which, to say the least, need not fear a comparison, in point of style, sense, and argument, with many communications made to them, by some of the highest functionaries of our national government;—that these Cherokees, in their treatment of whites, as in their intercourse with each other, are mild in their manners, and hospitable in their feelings and conduct;—and, to crown the whole, that they are bound to us by the ties of Christianity which they profess, and which many of them exemplify as members of regular Christian churches.

These are the men, whose country is to be wrested from them, who are to be brought under the laws of Georgia without their own consent. These civilized and educated men;—these orderly members of a society, raised, in part by the fostering care of our national government, from rude materials, but now exhibiting a good degree of symmetry and beauty;—these laborious farmers, and practical republicans;—these dependent allies, who committed their all to our good faith, on the "guarantee" of Gen. Washington, the "assurance" of Mr. Jefferson, and the re-assurance of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, sanctioned, as these several acts were, by the Senate of the United States;—these "citizens of the Cherokee nation," as we called them in the treaty of Holston; these fellow Christians, regular members of Moravian, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist churches, fellow citizens with the white, and of the household of God, are to be suddenly brought under the laws of Georgia, according to which they can neither be witnesses, nor parties, in a court of justice.

Under the laws, did I say? It is a monstrous perversion to call such a state of things living under law. They are to be made outlaws on the land of their fathers; and, in this condition, to be allowed the privilege of choosing between exile and chains. But who are the men, that impose so fearful an alternative? and what is the government, that hesitates to redeem its pledge? Is it some rotten Asiatic despotism, sinking under the crimes and corruptions of by-gone centuries, feeling no responsibility, and regarding no law of morality or religion? Not so. It is a government, which sprung into existence with the declaration "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." From a government thus established, this flagrant wrong is apprehended; and from a people, who boast that they are the freest and most enlightened community on earth; who insist on the right of every community to govern itself; and who abjure the very idea of foreign dictation.

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

The National Intelligencer.—In the Senate on the day of meeting of the First Congress, eight members only attended; and it was twenty days before a quorum could be got together. In the House of Representatives, thirteen members only attended the first day; it was nineteen days before any number could be got together; and it was twenty-seven days before a quorum was formed.

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

Counterfeit Almanacks.—A Vermont Telegraph, after copying our caution to the difference between the "Almanack" and "Calendar," says: "There is also a difference between the *Cherokee Almanack* published by the American Tract Society, and those published in the country under that name."—We are not aware of this before; and as the same thing is true of some of our readers, we copy it for their warning. Look out for counterfeit!

to interfere in any case with subjects of a political nature. Such interference, however, is not unprecedented. The late informs us that when the wily Haman had persuaded King Ahasuerus to issue a decree for the extermination of all the Jews in his empire, and when the day for its execution was fixed, it was the *edition of Queen Esther* which defeated the wicked project, and saved this scattered people from the meditated destruction. The case of the African Indians bears a striking resemblance to that of the dispersed and oppressed Jews, and it may be that there will be a corresponding resemblance the mode of their deliverance. Let every pious male address her earnest petition to the King of kings, and although the Hamans of our land may have upon the day on which the political existence of the Indians is to terminate, the decree may yet be reversed, and that every day, may be to them, as it was to the Jews of old, "a good day, a day of feasting and gladness and of sending portions out to another." N. Y. Obs.

Artificial Flowers in Wax.—A French lady, Madame Louis, has succeeded in producing flowers in wax, of such exquisite delicacy, as to be suited for botanical study. Some specimens have been presented to the Duchess of Berri, and others exhibited to the Parisian public, possessing all the brilliancy of coloring and elaborate minuteness of structure, which are remarkable in the living plants.

The Deacons and others of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, who left the Meeting-house in Second-street, and instituted worship in Bank street, calling themselves the First Baptist Church, are building a noble Meeting-house in Spruce-street between Fourth and Fifth-streets, a most eligible and central situation. They have at present no pastor, but maintain constant preaching. We believe the question which is the First Church, is yet before a legal decision is settled. This controversy would probably not be continued so long, were there not large revenues belonging to the church. As a new meeting-house is now going up, in a part of the city where the Baptists very much need a place of worship, we hope the difficulty will soon be settled, and all prove for the best. Chr. Watch.

We understand that Rev. John Newland Maffit, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now resident in this town, is appointed a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy. [Portsmouth Ob.

The subscribers desire to express their gratitude to those benevolent individuals in Woburn who have recently contributed the sum of Twenty Dollars, to constitute them members for life of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union.

Woburn, Dec. 10, 1829. JOSEPH BENNETT, MARY L. BENNETT.

THE ANALYTICAL READER.—Enlarged. S. C. STEVENS, Bookseller, Dover, N. H. has just published the enlarged Edition of "THE ANALYTICAL READER, containing Lessons in Simultaneous Reading, &c." by Samuel Putnam. Price half bound, 37 1/2 cents, single—\$3.60 per dozen—full bound in sheep, 50 cents, single—\$4.80 per dozen. Fair discounts to the trade, and to those who buy to sell again.

This edition is enlarged by the addition of 72 pages, the book therefore contains 228 pages, 12mo, being by far the cheapest book published in the United States, of quality of paper and binding being considered. They are bound in Pasteboard and sewed, and the backs filled and lettered.

The book is enlarged by the author, by the suggestion of many judicious teachers, who have been guided by experience that a reading book for 21 and 3d classes ought to contain more Lessons.

* The Publisher has received the following Recommendations, among many others:— Dartmouth College, July 2, 1829.

My dear Sir,—Your several School Books, the "Introduction to the Analytical Reader," "The Analytical Reader," and "Sequel to the Analytical Reader," have been in use in my own family, and in several schools in which I have been acquainted, since the date of their publication. I regard them as the most valuable books which I have examined, for the purpose of Elementary Instruction in the art of Reading.

The selections are characterized by great simplicity and felicity of arrangement, and the object of all others, most judiciously chosen, making of language intelligible, a vehicle of thought, and an instrument of exciting and developing the powers of the youthful mind, seem to have been very happily attained. I sincerely hope the books will come into general use. I am, dear Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant, M. LORDE, President Dart. College.

I have examined the Analytical Reader and Putnam's Morsey, which were selected to send me, and do most cheerfully express my approbation of the same.

REV. DR. BOUTON, Concord, N. H. I have examined the Analytical Reader, and have used it in my school, with the most successful results. The design of it is good, it leads the young scholar to understand what he reads better than any work with which I am acquainted. Not one of its least excellences is its moral character. The child is led by it to love virtue and to hate its opposite. The author has done a public service, and I wish the book to be introduced into all our primary schools. I shall promote its circulation whenever I can." S. R. HALL, Principal of the Academy, Concord N. H. and author of "Lectures on School Keeping," just published in Boston.

"DEAR SIR—The plan of your book I like very much. It must greatly promote one of the principal objects of education, which is, to lead children to form the habit of thought and reflection; to search for the meaning of what they read; to study things, and not words only. I have often had occasion to observe, how easy it is to accustom children to be contented with sound without sense, and how important it is, to direct their education in such a manner, as always to associate words with the ideas they signify. Your book has been introduced into the schools of a neighboring town, and the minister of the town has told me that he considered it worth all the other books in use in the place." REV. H. HILDRETH, A. M., Gloucester, Mass. formerly Minister of the Church in Gloucester, Mass.

"This plan of this work is so useful a character, that we hope teachers will avail themselves of a perusal of it. We know of no course so well suited to make children thoroughly acquainted with the words of their own language, or to impart the advantages of a correct, forcible, and appropriate pronunciation." American Journal of Education.

"The plan, which is new, appears to have been suggested by long experience in the business of instruction, and to be well adapted to facilitate the progress of learners."

REV. DR. TYLER, late Pres. Dart. College, now of Portland. I think, after an examination of the A. R. that it may be employed with very considerable advantage in our common schools. Prof. UPHAM, Bowdoin College.

"You have devised a most excellent method to make a child understand what he reads, and to teach him to read well and pronounce correctly. It appears to me that a better elementary work for these purposes cannot be introduced into our schools." REV. C. BURROUGHS, Portsmouth.

"I am of opinion that its intrinsic value needs only to be known to its use, which renders it an extensive circulation."

H. JACKSON, Montpelier Teacher, Portland. "I have long thought that a work of this description was necessary to the Schools of our country, and your effort is deserving of high commendation."

REV. E. TURNER, Portsmouth, now of Charleston, Me. "The system you have adopted will undoubtedly tend to sharpen the attention of pupils, to strengthen their memories, to exercise their powers, and to improve their judgment. With these advantages the book certainly merits patronage in all our primary schools."

LEVI WOODBURY, LL. D. Senator in Congress, and late Governor of N. H. "I am of opinion that the author has introduced some valuable improvements, which render it in several respects superior to any other work of the same class with which I am acquainted."

REV. E. PATSON, D. D. late of Portland. "I highly approve of the Anal. Reader, and think it combines excellencies which are not to be found in any book, and shall use it in my Academy."

ASA E. FOSTER, formerly Preceptor of Gilmanston Academy, N. H. "That it has real merit, I am fully satisfied."

REV. A. CROSS, formerly of Salisbury, N. H. "The plan is the best that has yet been devised, to promote a taste for literary knowledge in the youthful mind."

HON. JOHN BRODHEAD, now member of Congress. "I have made use of the Anal. Reader in this Academy four months, and can confidently express the opinion that it is well calculated to accomplish the purposes it proposes."

THOS. TENNEY, Preceptor Hampton Academy. "I have so far examined the A. R. as to be of the opinion that it is a useful book, especially for Primary Schools."

A. MACE, A. M. formerly Preceptor Haverhill (N. H.) Academy. "Upon your plan, I am satisfied, the pupils must think as well as read."

REV. B. STOW, of Baptist Church, Portsmouth. "I cordially unite with many others in recommending the Anal. Reader. I think it better calculated to promote the improvements of that class of scholars for which it is designed, than any thing of the kind I have seen."

REV. J. TOWNER, Preceptor Rock (N. H.) Academy. "I know of no work of the kind, which in my opinion, better calculated to teach the young child how to shoot."

THE Young Collier.—The Corresponding Secretary of the American Tract Society acknowledges the receipt of a kind letter from a friend under the signature of "Leigh Richmond," enclosing \$50 in part for perpetuating the Tract entitled "The Young Collier, or history of Little Jane," from the pen of the favorite author, whose name the writer of the letter has assumed. The expense of stereotyping and perpetuating a Tract, as estimated by the Committee of the Society, is \$5 per page; and the "Young Collier" embracing 36 pages, the expense of perpetuating it is \$180. Should it be the pleasure of the writer, as intimated, to contribute \$50 in addition to the sum already paid, it is hoped that others will be found to contribute the remaining \$80.

Arabic Translation of Malte-Brun.—The Egyptians in Paris have translated the Geography of Malte-Brun into Arabic. They have received orders to translate it into Turkish also.

Artificial Flowers in Wax.—A French lady, Madame Louis, has succeeded in producing flowers in wax, of such exquisite delicacy, as to be suited for botanical study. Some specimens have been presented to the Duchess of Berri, and others exhibited to the Parisian public, possessing all the brilliancy of coloring and elaborate minuteness of structure, which are remarkable in the living plants.

The Deacons and others of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, who left the Meeting-house in Second-street, and instituted worship in Bank street, calling themselves the First Baptist Church, are building a noble Meeting-house in Spruce-street between Fourth and Fifth-streets, a most eligible and central situation. They have at present no pastor, but maintain constant preaching. We believe the question which is the First Church, is yet before a legal decision is settled. This controversy would probably not be continued so long, were there not large revenues belonging to the church. As a new meeting-house is now going up, in a part of the city where the Baptists very much need a place of worship, we hope the difficulty will soon be settled, and all prove for the best. Chr. Watch.

We understand that Rev. John Newland Maffit, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now resident in this town, is appointed a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy. [Portsmouth Ob.

The subscribers desire to express their gratitude to those benevolent individuals in Woburn who have recently contributed the sum of Twenty Dollars, to constitute them members for life of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union.

Woburn, Dec. 10, 1829. JOSEPH BENNETT, MARY L. BENNETT.

THE ANALYTICAL READER.—Enlarged. S. C. STEVENS, Bookseller, Dover, N. H. has just published the enlarged Edition of "THE ANALYTICAL READER, containing Lessons in Simultaneous Reading, &c." by Samuel Putnam. Price half bound, 37 1/2 cents, single—\$3.60 per dozen—full bound in sheep, 50 cents, single—\$4.80 per dozen. Fair discounts to the trade, and to those who buy to sell again.

This edition is enlarged by the addition of 72 pages, the book therefore contains 228 pages, 12mo, being by far the cheapest book published in the United States, of quality of paper and binding being considered. They are bound in Pasteboard and sewed, and the backs filled and lettered.

The Young Collier.—The Corresponding Secretary of the American Tract Society acknowledges the receipt of a kind letter from a friend under the signature of "Leigh Richmond," enclosing \$50 in part for perpetuating the Tract entitled "The Young Collier, or history of Little Jane," from the pen of the favorite author, whose name the writer of the letter has assumed. The expense of stereotyping and perpetuating a Tract, as estimated by the Committee of the Society, is \$5 per page; and the "Young Collier" embracing 36 pages, the expense of perpetuating it is \$180. Should it be the pleasure of the writer, as intimated, to contribute \$50 in addition to the sum already paid, it is hoped that others will be found to contribute the remaining \$80.

Arabic Translation of Malte-Brun.—The Egyptians in Paris have translated the Geography of Malte-Brun into Arabic. They have received orders to translate it into Turkish also.

Artificial Flowers in Wax.—A French lady, Madame Louis, has succeeded in producing flowers in wax, of such exquisite delicacy, as to be suited for botanical study. Some specimens have been presented to the Duchess of Berri, and others exhibited to the Parisian public, possessing all the brilliancy of coloring and elaborate minuteness of structure, which are remarkable in the living plants.

The Deacons and others of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, who left the Meeting-house in Second-street, and instituted worship in Bank street, calling themselves the First Baptist Church, are building a noble Meeting-house in Spruce-street between Fourth and Fifth-streets, a most eligible and central situation. They have at present no pastor, but maintain constant preaching. We believe the question which is the First Church, is yet before a legal decision is settled. This controversy would probably not be continued so long, were there not large revenues belonging to the church. As a new meeting-house is now going up, in a part of the city where the Baptists very much need a place of worship, we hope the difficulty will soon be settled, and all prove for the best. Chr. Watch.

We understand that Rev. John Newland Maffit, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now resident in this town, is appointed a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy. [Portsmouth Ob.

The subscribers desire to express their gratitude to those benevolent individuals in Woburn who have recently contributed the sum of Twenty Dollars, to constitute them members for life of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union.

Woburn, Dec. 10, 1829. JOSEPH BENNETT, MARY L. BENNETT.

THE ANALYTICAL READER.—Enlarged. S. C.